

Queries to the Author

Chapter Number: 11

Chapter Title: Ecological Modeling for Pesticide Risk Assessment for Honey Bees and Other Pollinators

Query	Description	Author's Response
1.	Section: 11.5 EXISTING MODELS OF POLLINATORS AUTHOR: Please check the phrase “imagines in cocoons” in the sentence “The life stages distinguished ... females, and nesting females” is given as intended.	The phrase is correct. “imagines” is the plural of imago, which is the last stage of insect metamorphosis which takes place inside cocoons.
2.	Section: References AUTHOR: The reference “O’Neal et al., (2009)” is not cited in the text. Please check.	This reference may be deleted.
3.	Section: References AUTHOR: Please update the reference “Everaars and Dormann (2013).”	The year should be changed to 2014. This is chapter 10 of the book, which can be previewed at [HYPERLINK "http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=JKqNAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA209&dq=Everaars,+J.,+%2B+bee+%2B+model&ots=2fsp7CLM66&sig=ASVz0zVZKGPlwXGtphUCKiephqw#v=onepage&q&f=false"] Everaars, J., and C.F. Dormann. 2014. A simulation model for non-Apis bees: solitary bees foraging and competing for pollen. In: Devillers, J. (ed.) In Silico Bees. CRC Press (in press).
4.	Section: References AUTHOR: Please check the reference “Gathmann (1998)” set as “Gathmann A. 1998. Bienen, Wespen und ihre Gegenspieler	This is correct

<p>in der Agrarlandschaft: Artenreichtum und Interaktionen in Nisthilfen, Aktionsradien und Habitatbewertung. Göttingen: Cuvillier Verlag.” for correctness.</p>	
<p>5. Section: References</p> <p>AUTHOR: Please check reference “Hommen et al., 2010 ” set as “Hommen U, Baveco JM, Galic NG, Van den Brink PJ. 2010. Potential application of ecological models in the European environmental risk assessment of chemicals I: review of protection goals in EU directives and regulations. <i>Integr. Environ. Assess. Manag.</i> 6:325--337.” for correctness.</p>	<p>This is correct</p>
<p>6. Section: Figure</p> <p>AUTHOR: Please provide figure captions for the Figures 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, and 11.4.</p>	<p>Figure 11-1. Output of an individual-based model of the common shrew (Wang and Grimm 2007) on a certain day of the simulation. Black lines delineate home ranges of males, gray lines of females. Home ranges in cereal fields need to be larger than in grassland or hedges because of lower resource levels. Home ranges are drawn as minimum convex polygons by connecting the outmost cells occupied by their owners (from Wang and Grimm 2007).</p> <p>Figure 11-2. Population dynamics in orchards with and without 20% hedges with a yearly application of 20% additional mortality on April 1 (from Wang and Grimm 2010).</p> <p>Figure 11-3. Tasks of the “Modeling Cycle”, <i>i.e.</i>, of the iterative process of formulating, implementing, testing, and analyzing ecological models (after Schmolke <i>et al.</i> 2010b). Full cycles usually include a large number of subcycles, for example verification</p>

	<p>leading to further effort for parameterization or reformulation of the model. The elements of this cycle are used to structure a new standard format for documenting model development, testing, analysis, and application for environmental decision making, TRACE (Schmolke <i>et al.</i> 2010b).</p> <p>Figure 11-4. Conceptual diagram of the colony model of Martin (2001). Solid lines represent the flow of individuals between developmental stages and dotted lines represent influences (from Martin 2001).</p>
--	---